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Dryopteris, *Aspidium Lonchitis*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Botrychium Lunaria*, *Botr. ternatum*, the typical form, and *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. I am indebted to Dr. J. Schenck, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, for an opportunity to examine them. Unfortunately it is now too late to have this fern figured in the "Ferns of North America."

23. ***Aspidium mohrioides***, Bory,—hitherto known only from Chile, Patagonia and the neighboring islands, has been discovered near Mt. Shasta, California, by Mr. Lemmon. It belongs to the section *Polystichum*, having an entire orbicular indusium. The fronds are very chaffy, a span to a foot long, linear lanceolate, pinnate; the pinnæ crowded and often imbricated, pinnately lobed, the lobes crenate or crenately toothed, but never aristate or aculeate as in *A. aculeatum*, *munitum*, *acrostichoides*, etc. It will be figured in the last part of the "Ferns of North America." D. C. EATON.

§ 360. ***Schizæa pusilla***, Pursh.—Specimens of this fern exist in the Newfoundland collection of De la Pylaie, but it has been commonly supposed that they must have come from New Jersey. Miss Elizabeth G. Knight, of New York, has made a discovery which goes far to make it probable that the Newfoundland habitat is not a mistake after all; for last August she collected small but fertile and unmistakable specimens of this fern on the shore of Grand Lake, about twenty-three miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The specimens have fertile fronds an inch and a half high, the fruit not fully matured. The plants are not abundant; they grow in company with *Lycopodium inundatum* and *Littorella lacustris*, Linn., among the rhizomes of *Osmunda regalis*. *Schizæa pusilla* has proved perfectly hardy in a little artificial bog in my garden in New Haven, and is now to be sought for with renewed scrutiny all along the coast from Long Island to Newfoundland.

The *Littorella* is, I believe, new to America. It is a little plant having a tuft of a few grass-like leaves an inch or two long, long-pedicelled solitary monopetalous staminate flowers with exserted anthers, and sessile apetalous pistillate flowers in the axils of the leaves, enclosing a one-ovuled ovary and a long and slender style. The monœcious inflorescence and solitary seed separate it generically from *Plantago*. Miss Knight is to be congratulated on her double discovery. Lake Champlain, Pringle. EDS. D. C. E.

§ 361. **A new Hawaiian Fern.**—***Aspidium*** (Cyrtomium) **Boydiiæ**: —Pusillum, cæspitosum: frondibus subspithameis chartaceis glabris, simpliciter pinnatis; pinnis 8–9 lin. longis 2–2½ latis lanceolatis crenatis obtusiusculis basi latere inferiore cuneatis superiore paullo dilatatis vix auriculatis, terminali incisa maxima; venulis pellucidis unicam Cyrtomii arcuum seriem formantibus cæterum liberis; soris a margine remotis magnis; indusiis orbicularibus lævibus margine crenulatis centro depresso affixis, sporangiis annulo 15–16—articulato donatis.

Valleys of Oahu, 80–100 feet above the sea, collected by Miss E. S. Boyd, a lady who has taken a great interest in Hawaiian Ferns. This is many times smaller than *A. falcatum*, which is also found in the Hawaiian Islands, and it also differs from that species in having but a single row of areoles along each side of the midvein. The